

SUNDAY, AUGUST 23, 1895.

THE SUN to-day consists of twelve pages Our friends should see that their necessan fur nishes them with the entire paper.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for week ending Aug. 22, 1885, was: 191.293 Thursday... 96.361 Friday... 95.815 Saturday... 95,229 Weekly...

Total for the week ........

### The Real Reformers.

The Eatonesque cranks were furious against Auditor CHENOWITH because he failed to receive with enthusiasm an Ohlo offensive partisan, duly signed and sanctified by the mark of the reformers. CHENOWITH was evidently a spoilsman, and there was no good in him. Yet CHENOWITH is the man who has just brought to light the maladministration of the Coast Survey. He is a

reformer, and the crank reformers hate him. Gen. BLACK, Commissioner of Pensions, bas also roused their wrath. According to them, he has tried to evade the civil service rules, and has shown himself a fee to crank reform. Him, too, the cranks snarl at, and he, too, has been carrying on a real reform of his own, and is keeping it up. He has detected great frauds on the pension list, and, If he is not driven out of office by his onemies, the cranks, he will be the means of saving considerable money to the United States.

PILLSBURY and TROUP, crank-hated Collectors of Internal Revenue in New England, are minding their own business and conducting that of the Government with intelligence and ability. Even the Mugwump outery against them has almost died away.

If the hostility of the crank reformers be accepted as a proof, and a pretty good proof It is, of the excellence of the app against which it is directed, the Collector and the Surveyor of this port are going to be real reformers. We know they have begun right because the cranks abuse them.

## Remedics for the Law's Delay.

In a paper on "the present delay and uncertainty in the administration of justice," Messrs. David Dudley Field and John F. DILLON have proposed to the American Bar Association fourteen remedies, most of which are sensible, although a few of them are open to serious objection.

The subject is an important one and the suggestions are worthy of consideration in detail. The first proposition is in these words:

"Summary judgment should be allowed upon a negotiable instrument or other obligation to pay a definite sum of money at a definite time, unless an order of a Judge be obtained, upon positive affidavit and reasonable notice to the opposite party, allowing the defend-ant on terms to interpose a defence."

That is to say, as we understand it, a man sued upon a promissory note is not to be allowed to interpose a defence unless a Judge makes an order permitting him to do so. We do not believe in making any such distinction. A defendant in an action on a nego iable instrument should enjoy the same rights as any other defendant. If he has a defence he should be permitted to set it up, not as a matter of favor, but as a matter of right.

The second suggestion is that in an ordinary lawsuit the methods of procedure should be simple and direct, and that whatever can be done out of court should be done there, without waiting for the sitting of a Judge. But why limit the rule to "an ordinary lawsuit?" If it is a good rule it would seem to be good in all cases.

The third bit of advice is one which the courts themselves can act upon, with the cooperation of the bar, without the necessity of any legislative sanction. It is to the effect that trials should be shortened "by stricter discipline, closer adherence to the precisissue, less irrelevant and redundant testimony, fewer debates, and no personal altercation." A word of admonition might have been added against allowing witty lawyers to turn a court room into a comic theatre for the benefit of the audience and the people who read the newspapers the next morning.

We doubt whether the suggestion that trials before referees should be limited in duration by an order of the Court made at the time of appointment can be carried out without statutory authority. Nowhere is the law's delay a greater evil than in long protracted references. Here in New York a practice has grown up of making the hearings short and infrequent, instead of long and continuous from day to day. Much improvement would be effected by compelling referees to sit a given number of hours daily in order to earn the statutory fee-which should be large enough to pay good men-as well as by limiting the whole time to be occupied in the manner proposed.

New York lawyers in large practice will hardly assent to the rule that "the postponement of a trial should not be allowed because of the engagement of counsel else .Perhaps it would be strict enough to provide that a trial should not be postponed more than once on this account.

The recommendation that only such parts of the record of a trial should be sent before an appellate court as are relevant to the questions to be argued on the appeal is wise, and has already been embodied in the practice rules of several of the States.

The idea of prescribing a period within which a case shall be decided after it has been argued or submitted is not a new one. Messrs. FIELD and DILLON would require all decisions for or against provisional remedies, such as injunctions, attachments, and orders of arrest, to be rendered within a week, We agree with them that this is ordinarily time enough, and, indeed, we think American Judges are too much in the habit of reserving their judgments in cases which they are fully competent to decide at the close of the argument. Nevertheless, a capable Judge may always be trusted to dispose of the matters which come before him with suitable promptitude in each instance, having reference to the difficulty of the questions presented, without any hard and fast

rule to control his action. The propriety of the proposition that "the ordering of new trials should be restricted to cases where it is apparent that injustice has been done," is obvious. We supposed. however, that the practice on appeal, in most of the States at least, already conformed to

this rule. We now come to the most striking inno vations proposed in Messrs. FIELD and DIL-LON's paper :

"IX. Whenever a court of first instance adjourns fo a term, leaving unfinished business, the Executive should be not only authorized, but required, to commission on or more persons, so many as may be necessary, to act a Judges for the time being and finish the business. Suc

temporary Junges should be commissioned in all courses except the court of last resort.

"X. Whenever a court of last resort adjourns for a term, leaving unfinished business further appeals to it should be so itented as to bring the cases before it speed

ily down to the limit of its ability." The first of these remedies is unnecessary A court of first instance should not adjourn for a term leaving unfinished business. The second remedy is no cure at all. It amounts to saying that when an appellate tribunal is overburdened with business suitors should

be deprived of the right of appeal until the court has been relieved. Neither proposition is worthy of being seriously entertained.

With the eleventh suggestion, that the time for appealing might well be shortened, perhaps to two months in all cases, we are disposed to agree; and certainly every one will concur with the authors of the report in insisting upon the importance of care in the selection of Judges, "without which no other reform, however good in itself, can succeed." So, also, the recommendation that the law tself should be reduced to the form of a statute, so far as possible, will comman general assent in the form in which it is nade, although the advocates of codification might not agree with the opponents of a code as to the effect to be given to the words "so far as possible."

This paper is certain to have a good effect n drawing attention to an important matter, and leading lawyers and courts to adopt some of the methods of reform suggested, o to devise better means to the same end.

# The Hopeless Condition of Peru.

What is to be the upshot of the anarchy and exhaustion to which Peru has been subected at the hands of her own citizens since she emerged dismembered and despolled from her unlucky war with Chill? Her failure in that contest which her Government had wantonly provoked, was, like the downfall of the second French empire at Sedan, regarded by impartial polookers as a stroke of righteous retribution; but none can refuse compassion to the deluded masses of the Peruvian people, whose miseries seem endless. It is even doubtful whether they could gain a respite from their sufferings by an act of national suicide, for were it conceivable that property owners in Lima, Callao, and Truxillo might plead in their despair to be annexed to Chill. the latter country would have little to gain by granting the petition.

It is, to be sure, asserted in some published etters from Lima that just such an outcome of the political paralysis with which Peru is stricken has been hoped for and even indirectly furthered at Santiago. Such a charge may serve the turn of patriots striving to unite Peruvians by fear of the public enemy, but it will not bear examination in the light of industrial and economical facts. We do not, indeed, imagine that the Chilians would view with satisfaction any startling demonstration by their late opportents of the power of revival and reluvigoration, like that exhibited by France to the perturbation of Germany and the serious derangement of BISMARCK's calculations. We should remember, too, that Chill holds Taens and Aries by virtue of a kind of mortgage which she is eager to foreclose, and it s plainly for her interest that the mortgagor should be unable to raise the money needed to free his land from the encumbrance. Had Alsace-Lorraine been ceded to Germany unier analogous conditions, we may be certain that the French republic would have had a less unruffled existence, even if the Paris Commune had not been assisted in promoting the process of disintegration.

As a matter of fact, Chill, notwithstanding the temptation to a contrary course offered by her qualified tenure of Tacus and Arica seems to have favored the establishment of a firm and a just Government in the country she had conquered. There is not a jot of proof that the Santiago authorities have, by privily supplying arms to CACEBES, kept alive intestine conflict in Peru, while it is well known that by loans of money and of material of war they have done a good deal to strengthen the hands of President IGLESIAS. It is true that the moral effect of Chilian good will may have been detrimental to the IGLESIAS régime in the interior, where CACERES passes for a patrlot untainted by suspicion, but this drawback should have been allowed for when substantial favors were accepted.

What motive could the Santiago Government have for absorbing what is left of Peru? It has got the guanos and the nitrates which have long formed the bulk of Peru's industrial resources. There remain, to be sure, the silver mines, but these lie in the Andes at a considerable distance from the coast, and to work them at a profit would require a heavy outlay for garrisons in the mountain towns and for the mainter ice of con cations. In the teeth of incessant raids by guerrillas and marauders, it would prove impracticable to cultivate any of the valleys, except those close to the coast, while these would hardly suffice to feed the cities and large towns, and could certainly afford no surplus for export. Not only, too, would many years elapse before either mining or agriculture could be prosecuted to advantage under Chilian domination, but the acquisition of Peru would be saddled with a fiscal burden beyond the power of Chill to sustain. For the formal annexation of the whole Peruvian territory would involve the assumption of the huge debt due foreign bondholders. The interest on this debt Chili could not pay, nor could she, by repudiating it, risk the sacrifice of her own credit, which is the mainstay

of her prosperity.

The hour, no doubt, seems drawing near when those inhabitants of Lima and other large towns who have anything to lose will look to incorporation with Chili as the last desperate expedient. There may be some foundation for the reports that some overtures have already been made to this end But Peru is scarcely worth the price which a purchaser so hateful to the masses of her people would have to pay for it, and we do not believe the Santiago Government hankers after such a bargain.

# Wayne's Indian Victory.

A celebration has just been held on the old battle field of Fallen Timbers, in commemo ration of the victory gained there by Gen ANTHONY WAYNE, ninety-one years ago People from Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio came together to take steps for erecting a monument on the spot. No doubt the lustre of that historic achievement has been dimmed by the lapse of time; but former generations set forth its glories in oratory and poesy, as well as in pictures more commendable for earnestness of purpose than

for correctness of perspective. WAYNE's exploit was not only creditable from a military point of view but worthy of the memorial now proposed for it by reason of its national importance. Indeed, the battle fought along the banks of the Maume on the 20th of August, 1794, is perhaps less memorable for the acts of personal prowess there performed than for its bearings on the opening of the great Northwest to settle-

ment. Between the years 1781 and 1790, six of the thirteen States made to the general Government cessions of territory claimed by them n the regions west of the settled frontiers. Among these was Virginia, who, in 1784, gave up her rights to the territory "lying northwest of the River Ohio;" and three years ater a Governor of the Northwestern Territory was appointed. The aborigines of that region became uneasy as settlements progressed, and the British, who still held forts there, particularly near the lakes, gave their sympathy to the Indians. One of the first problems presented to President WASHING-

TON after his inauguration was that of pacifying the tribes in what is now Ohio. These rrangements failed, and the next year, 1790, there was open war on the Northwest fron tier. Gen. HARMER was promptly despatched to subdue the Miamis, but after destroying some of their villages and crops was defeated in an engagement near Chillicothe. Gen. Sr. CLAIR, who superseded him, during the following autumn marched against the Miami villages with a force about fifteen hundred strong, including regulars and militia. At daybreak of the 4th of November the Indians surprised Sr. CLAIR's advance, drove it upon the main camp, and soon forced the whole body back a distance of four miles in complete rout, only desisting from their pursuit in order to plunder the camp. St. CLAIR continued his retreat to Fort Jefferson, about thirty miles distant, and thence to Fort Washington, having lost 890 men, killed, wounded, and missing, or three-fifths of his entire force. These two campaigns left the situation of affairs in the Northwest more perlious than ever. Gen. WAYNE was in-structed to conclude, if possible, a treaty of peace with the Miamis. Negotiations for hat purpose having failed, he took the field in the summer of 1794, and on the 20th of August totally routed the combined forces of the Indians in the battle which is now to be

commemorated by a monument. Such were the circumstances under which WAYNE gained his decisive victory. It has een said, and perhaps with some reason that this overthrow of the Miamis probably prevented a general Indian war, with the Six Nations and all the tribes northwest of the Ohio joining in. At all events, this signal success, after the disasters of HARMER and St. CLAIR, restored confidence to emigrants, and helped to throw open the great West to settlement. In the following year WAYNE found no trouble in concluding with the Indians, at Greenville, a permanent treaty of peace, which for a time insured the safe progress of civilization through that region. No doubt it is this connection of Gen. WAYNE'S victory with the early growth of the West that has caused it to be selected as a fit subject for a monument.

New Lands for Settlement. The scramble of European nations for new colonial possessions has awakened the deepest interest respecting every unoccupled region that holds out the slight est promise of reward to commercia or colonizing enterprise. The recent reports of JOSEPH THOMSON and H. H. JOHNSTON had hardly been before the public a month when the German Government despatched an expedition, and by arrangement with ten native chiefs established a protectorate over a vast territory in Africa south and southeast of Mount Kilimanjaro, which these explorers had described as salubrious in climate and rich in resources. This district is far larger than the Usagara uplauds near Zanzibar, where Germany has also secured a footbold.

South America is beginning to attract its share of attention. More explorers are at work there or are preparing to enter that field than have been sent to South America for many years. We have heard for some years past of the Argentine expeditions against the wild Indians of the great plateau of Chaco, in the northern part of that republic. Its savage tribes have at last been com pletely subdued, and this year, amid great public rejoicings, these vast fertile plains, through which well-armed caravans have never before been able to pass, have been thrown open to colonists. A steamboat from Buenos Ayres has ascended the Paraguay River and its Vermejo branch far into Chaco. One colony has been planted in the country. exploring parties are traversing it in several directions, and, according to the Government reports, Chaco has before it a grand industrial and agricultural future.

About three months ago M. COUDREAU read a paper before the Society of Comnercial Geography in Paris on the prairie regions of Brazilian and French Gulans north of the Amazon, a district that is almost unknown. After living there for eight years, M. COUDREAU asserts that these prairie lands, lying, as they do, behind the almost impenetrable forest remillions of white settlers. He says that malarial fevers do not exist there; that the country is sprinkled with takes of living water; that coffee, cacao, tobacco, and cotton thrive; that horses and cattle flourish; that several thousands of Brazilians, Portuguese. and Venezuelans have made comfortable homes there, and that European colonists have nothing to fear and everything to hope for in casting in their lot with this new country. M. Coudreau's glowing account will at least have the effect to secure the thorough exploration, under French auspices, of these almost illimitable prairies.

Whonever the Madagascar credit is before the French Chamber of Deputies its supporters eloquently urge further appropriations, not only because the great island, with its splendid harbors, its abundant food supolies, and its mineral wealth, is of large commercial and strategetical importance to France, but also on the ground that it is destined to offer an inviting field to French colonists. They say that all the French Consuls, merchants, and agents who have lived for many years in Madagascar testify that in a large part of the island Europeans can enjoy good health, and that the country offers enormous advantages for pasturing cattle and for raising the food plants and spices of the tropics and the fruits of Europe In the last debate, a few weeks ago, the chief speech in behalf of the credit was devoted wholly to the need of providing colo nial outlets for France's surplus population and the practical value of Madagascar for

colonizing purposes. The quest for new lands where the white race may live in peace and comfort is being carried into Central Asia, into New Guinea, and into every part of Africa. Many of these ambitious schemes and hopes will come to naught. Success in none of them can be attained without the expenditure of much abor, time, and money. These enterprises, however, are constantly affording fresh proofs of the fact that vast sources of wealth are still untouched in great regions which the energy and courage of the Caucasian race are certainly destined to add to the domain of civilization.

# Uniformity of State Laws.

According to the telegraphic report of the proceedings of the American Bar Association at Saratoga, the Hon. John W. STEVENson of Kentucky, who presided, "urged the necessity of uniformity of legislation throughout the several States."

There is a tendency at the present time to insist upon general laws for the whole country in reference to subjects which do not fall within the purview of the Federal Government as established by the Constitution Uniformity of the laws of the several States can be insured only by means of that instrument, and a proposition to amend it so as to permit the enactment by Congress of general laws relating to marriage and divorce has found favor of late in some Eastern States.

should be remembered that they look toward centralization and an increase of the powers of the Federal Government. As the suthority of Congress is augmented, the authority of the States will be diminished. In our opinion the permanence of the republic largely depends upon preserving home rule in the States. The greatest diversity of local laws consistent with national unity must be tolerated. We should not add to the powers of the Federal Government simply because it would be convenient or useful to do so, but only when it seems essential to the

common good of the whole country. Such we understand to be the true Demoeratic doctrine. So far as the several States deem uniformity of legislation advantageous to their interests, they will make their laws alike, without any external constraint. Those which prefer diversity should not be compelled to accept laws they do not like, even in reference to marriage and divorce, unless it is plain that the national welfare requires them to do so. In such a case, of course, the Constitution would have to be amended, so as to bring the particular matter under Federal jurisdiction.

We see no sufficient occasion for any such amendment at present.

## Shall She Marry Him?

This very interesting case is referred to us by a correspondent whose letter indicates

unusual intelligence and cultivation: "Will you kindly sayise one whose duty and inclination point different ways? About six months ago I be-came acquainted with a man of refinement and educa-tion, who has since proved to be my ideal of a gentleman, and my standard is by no means a low one. He asked me to marry him, telling me at the same time that he was a liebrew, a fact which neither his name, appear-ance, nor associates had suggested. I am a Christian, and every member of my family is bitterly opposed to Judaiam. What shail I do? I love him dearly, could be his dear wife till death us do part; but in spite of my reasoning that he is the man I love, Hebrew or not, just as gentle, as honorable and noble as a Christian gentleman could be. I feel in my own heart the prejudice of race and religious bigotry striving to secert itself, and then again my heart is at war with my duty to my fair

Why, certainly, marry him. It is true that when a man and a woman are totally and radically opposed in their religious convictions, and conscience compels each to be unyielding as to them, they may well hesitate about marrying, for the discord introduced into family life because of such oppo sition is likely to be lasting, and it will be the bitterer the more ardently and the more sincerely the opinions are held and the stronger the characters. Thus, marriages between Catholics and Protestants are not advisable, unless the domestic peace is assured in advance by the submission of one side or other, so far as religious differenc are concerned. That is, it must be settled beforehand what the religion of the family shall be, beyond the chance of dispute.

But in the case of our correspondent there does not seem to be any difference as to religious convictions. She did not even know that her lover was a Hebrew until he made her an offer of marriage, and neither is troubled about the religious views of the other. Probably they are well agreed there, and his anxiety to marry a Christian without imposing any conditions as to religion, though he manfully acknowledges his Hebrew origin, indicates that he is one of the many Jews who are Jews as to blood, but not as to faith, for the bitterest opposition to the intermarriage of Jews and Christians comes not from Christians, but from Hebrews who

are wedded to their religious prejudices. What, then, is the objection to marrying him, a man of the highest character, of the best fitness, and altogether after her own heart? He comes of a race distinguished for its ability and famous for its achievements in every department of human activity, and remarkable, moreover, for the beauty and order of its family life. Jews, in general, make the best of husbands, looking carefully after the material comfort and tenderly nourishing the affections of their families.

The day has gone by for such unreasonable prejudices as those which are troubling our correspondent. Jews and Christians ought to intermarry like other people, and both will gain by it.

Proudly let this Hebrew groom lead his

Christian bride to the altar, and proudly let her pledge herself to him as his faithful and gions of the coast, are well adapted to loving wife; and may peace and happiness, ealth, content, and plenty ever attend them

# New York Must Give the Most.

Although the committee in charge of the national monument to General GRANT have begun the task of raising the fixed sum, a million, with great energy and perspicacity, one probability still remains. This is that New York will have to provide the major portion of the fund, perhaps nearly the whole.

Every trade and profession is to be specially canvassed by well-chosen representatives throughout the country, by means of committees in other cities as well as in New York, but that will not relieve this metropolis from the heaviest responsibility for the completion of the work.

It would not be too much to say that fully one-half must be supplied by this city. That will be \$500,000. The amount which can be obtained from other cities also will depend greatly on the liberality and promptitude with which New York itself responds to the call for money,

She should not only subscribe the largest sum, but she should do it quickest, and then her friendly assistants will follow after her with pride at sharing in the work and good humor at having such an excellent example Every town in the Union should work, and New York should work harder than any other

It is well known that Mr. Manning, who will formulate the tariff policy of the Administration, is in sympathy with the views of Mr. Raspatt, and both stand on the Chicago platform.—Atlante Constitution.

That is all true excepting the statement that tion's policy upon the tariff. Such jobs as that in this Administration, are done by the President; and, if it is well done, we dare say Mr MANNING will respectfully acquiesce in Mr CLEVELAND's decision and purposes.

The Chinese appear to be following the lead of their enterprising neighbors of Japan The Pekin Government has, it is reported, just made a contract with English iron founders for the material to build a railroad which will give the capital an easy means of communication with the Yellow Sea, and is negotiating large loan of money in Europe to be expended in internal improvements. At the same time the Russians are pushing their railroad system beyond the Caspian, and so that resistless enemy of barbarism, the locomotive, attacks old Asia on east and west at once. The progress of events overy day strengthens

the belief that the world has at last found a sivilization which is destined to embrace every continent and every race.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Indian apolis Journal, thinks that the New York news papers are shocked on account of "the unpleasant discovery of how very little affection the country at large has for New York as city." The New York newspapers have a good many things to do, and hardly have the time to be shocked at anything. And the spectacle of smaller towns making faces at this town and shaking their fists at their good-natured and inoffensive big brother is not shocking, but ludicrous. But can it be true that the In considering suggestions of this kind, it | country at large has very little affection for

New York as a city? The country at large seems to be very fond of visiting New York, and frequently thinks enough of it to make

giorious efforts to paint it red. The Archbishop of Canterbury and other lights of the Church of England would not countenance the great demonstration in Hyde Park yesterday. These dignitaries seem to have thought that while the objects of the who were to take part in it were very ordinary and vulgar persons. "The majority of the persons engaged in the demonstration," the Archbishop is reported to have said, are "a mass of men of the lower classes and members

Is it to be inferred from the doubts of the good Archbishop that only Englishmen of good social position" have a right to protest against vice? English "respectability gooseflesh lest it should seem to favor the vulgar demonstrations of "mon of the lower classes" ngainst the sale of their young sisters and daughters to "persons of well-known po sition" is a sweet and highly moral spectacle. Apparently there are still plenty of Englishmen who had rather be "genteelly damned beside a duke than saved in vulgar company."

The racers of the Atlantic are still cutting down the records. as If in emulation of the flyers of the turf and the trotting track. Yesterday the Cunard steamship Etruria arrived in this port, having crossed the Atlantic in but little more than six days, and beaten the time of all her swift rivals. How Columbus steamships carrying hundreds of souls from the Old World to the New in less than a week!

The Hon. JOSEPH E. McDonald has had several opportunities to talk lately, but one sentence, expressed to a reporter of the Chicago Times, shines out with eclipsing brilliancy: "I will frankly say that I would not have voted for

the Civil Service law." The fact that Mr. McDonalD afterward, with his usual amiability, thought the Civil Service law was a pretty good thing, does not detract from the brilliancy of the remark quoted. Mr. McDonald has long been known as a devoted Hoosier, but we doubt if he ever emitted a sentence which more truthfully represented Indiana sentiment. There are true Domocrate in Indiana.

The competition between the yachts Priscilia and Puritan for the honor of defending the America cup grows more and more interesting. On Friday, with a brisk wind and a pretty heavy sea. the Puritan won. Yesterday, with a light wind and smooth sea, the Priscilla came in ahead. Now is the time for some weather prophet to perform patriotic service. Let him tell the committee that is to select the American champion what sort of weather will prevail here on the 7th. 9th, and 11th of September, and the labor of choosing may prove easier-that is, if the com mittee can be persuaded to believe the prophet

If Mr. VANDERPOEL is correctly reported. that was a rather ingenious comic point he made yesterday in support of the right of Mr. DUFF to produce "The Mikado." But his argument reads as if it had not been reported in its entirety. Taken as a whole, doubtless, it would run like this:

"Will a court of the United States, your Honor, pro tect this plaintiff in producing a buriesque upon the manners and customs of a friendly power and its supremeruler, the Mikadot Protect him in this insult to Japan, and by so doing prevent my client from insul ing Japan in the same way, as he proposes to do next Monday ? Perish the thought!"

The reporters, we suspect, did not observe that Mr. VANDERPOEL was joking.

The Utica Daily Press hesitates to approv the nomination of EDWARD COOPER for Govrnor, because the leader of Tammany Hall, Mr. JOHN KELLY, has a prejudice against men who part their bair in the middle, and our contemperary says: "Mr. Coorgu, we believe, still parts his hair in the

That is no reason for opposition to Mr. Cooper We don't believe Mr. KELLY ever attached any importance to the way a man parts his hair nd, at any rate, to such a fair-minded man as Mr. KELLY it would make very little difference now. Mr. Coopen is not so responsible for the manner in which he parts his hair as he was some years ago.

There is hardly a spot upon this globe to which clings so much of the remance of story and of song as to the rocky and picturesque old Spanish province of Granada. Every reader of its eventful history must many times have longed to visit it, and he keeps a place apart of the most pitiable spectacles in the world. its inhabitants, yet suffering from the effects of the frightful earthquakes which raced up and down the line of the Sierra Nevada Mountains last winter, rending the earth with strange fury, and tumbling cities and villages into ruins, are now at the mercy of the cholers scourge, without doctors or nurses, without medicines to help the suffering, or coffins to contain the dead. Dead and dying lie in the streets and gutters, and there is nobody to renove them but convicts and soldiers, driven to the work by the orders of the Government.

It requires a strong effort of the imagination for persons living beyond the reach of this lague to picture such scenes as are now being enacted under the blazing sun of southern Spain. It is a spectacle to excite the pity o the world. Well may the beholder recall the ourden of the old Moorish lament, "Woe is me. Albama!"

For once every true Democrat hopes that the Mugwumpian speaking tube the Evening Post, is right when it says that "the President is soon to stop making changes."

The time to stop making changes will be when the Republicans have been turned out and the Government is in Democratic hands. The sooner that is done the better.

The infernal machine which Mr. MALCESKIE of Milwaukee picked up in his dooryard, and which blew several of his fingers off, seems to have been a very successful contrivance in one respect-it blew itself completely out of sight and not a speck or splinter of it could be found Now, if infernal machines could be so con structed as to blow their inventors as well as hemselves into nothingness, the whole busi ness would be complete and nicely rounded off.

A phrase that must go into history is "enightened selfishness," and its inventor is the Hon. James G. Blaine. It is found in his book. Brother BLAINE knows what it means better than we do.

## Pleased with the President. From the Southwestern Presbyterian.

His calm and steady persistence in choosing for the important places in the Custom House, the Post Office, and the Mint men who are neither the tools nor the friends of the Ring which has dominated Louisians for years past, has attracted the attention of the coun-try and awakened the deepest feeling in this city and State. Acting, not from pique, nor for personal ands but acting in the interests of good morals, of the people and as a representative of republican institutions he and as a representative of republican institutions, he has risen above the mere ritual of party, and in his distribution of office made a departure which will endear his name to the heart of every patriot. The gist of this natter lies in the fact that were those offices and th large patronage which belongs to them put into the hands of the Hing, its power confirmed and increased by the indirect support of the Federal Government, the State would have been given up to plunder, and public morality would exist in Lousians only in name. We think that if the circumstances of the case be duly considered it will be admitted that there is scarcely to be found in all our national history a more brilliant display of patriotism than the course of the President in ignoring their braggart pretensions and trampling on their

A Civil Service Mepublican for the Cabinet. From the Citizen

There is a rumor that the first important move to be made by President Cleveland on his return to the capital will be the promotion of Postmaster Pearson to a seas in the Cabinet, taking the place of PostmasterTHE CIVIL SERVICE QUESTION.

The Pendicton Act to Anti-American, Antieratic, and Unconstitutional and Vold. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Se much senseless laudation of so-called civil service reform has been uttered and written, that its merits, or rather its demerits, seem to have been largely overlooked. In the hope that I may incite a more intelligent scrutiny of the

system, I propose to consider what I regardles its chief defects under the following heads: L It is anti-American. II. It is anti-Democratic. III. It was instigated as a device to perpetuate in office in-cumbents hostile to the dominant Administration after to the methods of their party had been condemned by the voice of the people. IV. It is an electrician to needed changes of administration. V. It takes from the President the needed responsibility for appointments. VI. It does not secure more capable officials, as it professes to to. VII. It is unconstitutional and therefore vold.

The American doctrine of politics is that ours is "a Government of the people, by the people, for the people." It follows that all who are eligible to office under the Constitution may sapire to and seek its honors and emoluments and any system of law or policy which denies o a citizen such a laudable ambition, is clearly

anti-American. The democratic theory of government recog nizes the "equal rights and the equal obligations of the people." "The standard of democracy, the Government of the people, can permit no redundancy of privilege nor inequality of benefit." Hence any system which invites one and forbids another, creates an official aristoc racy, a monopoly of privilege wholly at vari-

ance with the principles of demogracy.

The time and circumstances, as well as the ffect of the enactment of the Civil Service law raise a reasonable suspicion that it originated in the effort to continue in office those whose methods were condemned by the people.

Any hindrance to the appointment to office of men in accord with an incoming Administra tion is calculated to obstruct the change demanded by the expressed will of the people and is an apt device to thwart that will and to paralyze the effort of an incoming Administra-

ion to reform abuses.

Under our form of government, an efficient change of political policy can only be effected by means of concurring and cooperating subordinates. It will certainly be defeated by partison spies in official posts; and it seems self-evident that the present civil service methods will rob the Democratic party and the cople of the fruits of their national victory.

The injury and wrong will be the more apparent when considered in reference to the people of the South, who have suffered under the thieving and despotic propensities of the carpet-baggers and scalawags appointed to office by Republican Administrations, They have looked and longed for deliverance in the triumph of the Democracy, and so far as their opes have been blasted by this Republican device of civil service examinations they have the right to complain that they have been desaired and betraved.

The appointing power is conferred upon the President by the Constitution most wisely of that provision in the Federalist, says:

"I proceed to lay it down as a rule that one man o ent is better fitted to analyze and estimate the peculiar qualities adapted to particular offices than a body of men of equal or perhaps of superior discern-ment. The sole and undivided responsibility of one man will naturally beget a liveller souse of duty and a ore exact regard to reputation." "And as no man could be appointed but on his pre-vious nomination, every man who might be appointed would be in fact his choice."

It would appear from this that there were rell-considered motives for conferring the ap-

pointing power upon the President, and en-

oreing his responsibility for its exercise. As the same high authority also says: "In very exercise of the power of appointing to offices by an assembly of men, we must expect to see a full display of all the private and party likings and dislikes, partialities and antipahies, attachments and animosities, which are felt by those who compose the assembly." Could a prophet have more vividly described what we daily see in the Civil Service Commission, adding "impudent conceit" only to make

the likeness complete? It is the result of experience that the civil service examinations are not satisfactory tests f an applicant's fitness, or his certificate proc that he is qualified. He may be sufficiently instructed in the theory of the duties and yet fall utterly in practical service. Even on the asconducted, it may well be apprehended in practice that the examiners may be as partial or prejudiced as the law in question presumes the

These objections certainly seem grave enough o condemn the innovation, to call it by no harsher name, and yet they only present reaons why the law should be repealed, though must be executed and obeyed until repealed. But it is submitted with confidence that the law is unconstitutional and void, as an atsempted invasion of the constitutional prerogatives of the President. If Congress may add to the restriction of Senatorial concurrence the requirement of a Civil Service Commission's certificate, it might, with the same propriety. provide that the President could only appoint with the concurrence of the House of Representatives or of the Supreme Court. As wel provide that his reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States must be with the concurrence or on the recommendation of the Vice-President. In short, he might be degraded to a mere agent or servant of some impertinent Commission, and his high constitutional prerogatives as Chief Magistrate of a great country and people might be nullified and abolished. A power conferred upon the Executive of the Government by the Constitution can neither be taken away nor direumscribed; nor can it be abridged by any other department of the Government. Nor has the President any right or authority to divid or shrink from his constitutional responsibility. If I am right upon this last point, then

of the country. A JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRAT. Excommunicated for Not Going to Church.

nothing is required but a recognition of the

set by the Democratic party and the Adminis-

tration, and a return to the immemorial usage

From the London Standard. Last Sunday morning the Rev. Coker Adams, ector of Saham Tony, Norfolk, withdrew the eacommunication he had pronounced against Mr. Payne, a farmer living in his parish, for non-attendance at church. In the evening Mr. Adams preached on excompany church. In the evening Mr. Adams preached on excommunication, founding his exhortation on the words contained in Matt. xviii., 17, 18. He said that although he had withdrawn the sentence of excommunication at the request of the Bishop of the diocese, he still maintained, and would continue to maintain, the opinion he had formerly expressed on the subject. There were two classes of persons who deserved excommunication—those who persistently neglected the services of the Church, and those who esduced young girls. His conviction on this point was founded on the Thirty-nine Articles and the homilies of the Church. There was a large congregation at the evening service, but Mr. Payne was not present.

The Mugwampe and the Bemotrata

From Harper's Weekly.

The Democratic managers in New York will make a serious mistake if they assume that the desire to sustain President Cleveland in his purpose of reform-ing abuses in administration will secure the reform vote for any candidate for Governor. The election of a sincare Republican reformer in New York would be a much cere Republican retormer in New York would be a much stronger proof of popular approval of the course of the President than the election of a Democrat who repre-sents the Democratic opposition, which is the chief ob-stacle with which the President is now contending, and whose triumph would be fatal to reform

# Pure Patriottem.

"No, gentlemen," said a patriotic citizen, "I am not personally ambitious I am only ambitious for my country's good. I want to see her occupy that position among the nations of the world to which her great less entities her. And," he added rather weakly, "I am fortunate enough to obtain white weakly, if pledge myself to do all I can in that direction."

"Do you understand," he was asked a little later, "that there is no salary stached to the office to which "No what?"
"No what?"

"No salary; not a cent."
"Then the office can go to thunder!" said the patriot

A careless diet or change of waier often produces in aummer weather an obstinate diarrhoa or some serious bowel affection, which, if treated rationally with Dr. Jarne's Carminative Balana, you would find a safe remark for such attacks, and equally effectual for crampa oboleca morbus, dysentery, and sammer complaints—

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

Although meteorology and the signal service tell us that the present summer has been one of the hottest on record, yet the oldest inhabitant can scarcely remember an August when New York has been so little deserted. Gen. Grant's funeral brought numbers of men to town, who still hang about club windows and show an affectionate devotion to town affairs and Delmonico comforts. During the last week yachting events, and the intense interest feit in the three great international races that are to be sailed next month, have proved to be more powerful magnets than any that Newport ballrooms can supply. It is hardly to be wondered at, therefore, that a great and bitter cry of "no men" is going up from all the watering places, and that New York streets and New York theatres are as crowded as full as unadulterated masculinity can make them. But, as an authority in those matters has said, men without women are not society, and until the various watering places have yielded up their female contingent, the city has no claim o be cited as a centre of fashionable life.

Newport is just now at its very best. Society eaders are giving liberally of all their varied sources for the amusement, and gratification of those whose mission it is to be young and lively and attractive. Butterflies have but to spread their wings, resoluds to bloom and blush, while for them the feasts are spread, the dancing halls swept and garnished, and all things made ready to give them a good time and encourage the vain illusion that life is to be one long holiday.

Lady Morgan, in one of her society satires, discourses som-what elequently upon the "selfishness of youth," which is so ready to swallow all the good things provided for it, and so slow to recognize the obligation to the bountiful and unselfish providers. And certainly it would be as well if young men and young women would sometimes give a word and a thought beyond the unmeaning and conventional "Thank you for a very pleasant evening" mansion, and supplies every means and appliance for their enjoyment without the possibility of ever reaping any personal benefit therecan hardly be expressed to ladies who, like Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Kernochan, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Belmont, and Miss Wolfe, have no daughters of their own to gratify, but whose lives are,

for the time being, given up to the entertain-

Mrs. Kernochan's ball on Priday night was a superbentertainment. The house is one of the best in Newport for a dancing party, and as the guests assembled in the grand entrance hall, and then filed into drawing room, ballroom, and library, the furnishing and decorations of which made varied and perfect frameworks for the living pictures as they passed, it was a scene which scarcely any place but Newport could produce. Outside the moon should have outshone its electric rivals, and made silery shadows on the broad plazzas and sloping lawn, but unfortunately the atmosphere was somewhat misty, and the queen of night did but imperfect duty. The beauty of the women present was generally admitted. Scarcely young girl's face in all the crowd but was "fair to see," and the married belies were hardly eclipsed by their younger sisters. Mrs. Helyar was, as usual, the observed of all observers, but at a gathering where Mrs. Fredric Newbold, Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., Mrs. Adolf Ladenberg, and Mrs. Elliot Roosevell were all looking their best, the white rose of Engiand could hardly be said to bloom unrivalled and aione. Mrs. Frederic Newbold is looking extremely well this summer.

There was more elaboration of costume at Mrs. Kernochan's ball than at any previous entertainment this season. It was essentially a "smart function," as every lady had a newfresh gown, and the fluttering ribbons of every shade and tint made as pretty a show as a yacht in holiday rig, with the flags of all nations flying from her masts. The dresses were all décolletée, and arms were in boid relief. A lady's arm may be a study for a sculptor or a valuable addition to an anatomist's museum but in either case no good purpose is served by aring it to the shoulder joint. A resurrection of the sleeve would be a ballroom improver.

But it is not only to the giddy throng that good old Newport makes itself delightful. At this moment there is scarcely a segment of the great social circle that does not find refreshment and recreation in the City by the Sea. The "musical and dramatic socrees" of Mr. Paul Mallard have, thanks to the exertions of the lady patronesses, been well attended. Signorina Colonna d'Istria has reaped a rich harvest through the same kind patronage, although both these entertain nents were a perfectly unknown quantity to those unfamiliar with the French tongue. And as for the semifashionable semi-athletic sports of pole, they have all the attention and interest that they can possibly desire.

Narragansett Pier seems always to be strugplace of fashionable resort it never can be anything but a suburb of Newport. Society people go there on account of its greater retirement and for prudential and economical reasons. But in spite of its Casino, its hops, dances, germans, and fancy fairs, they all look to Newport for their social enjoyments. In olden times lucky sort of place, where ladies went about in jerseys and men in knickerbockers, and al clubbed together for Dutch treats at the Studio or woodcock suppers at Rodman's with the woodcock, like Hamlet, left out by par-ticular desire. And then Narragansett had an individuality of its own, and was a joily summer resort, where a great deal of fun was to be had for very little money. But since dress suits and Worth costumes have crept in, since the Casino was built, and pretensions established based upon Lander's band, and other costly indulgences, sets and cliques have been formed and the whole character of the Pier has changed. Yachts are constantly arriving from Newport, men come to see particular girls, and carry them back over the bay, if they can, on their return. Those who are left feel drears and aggrioved, and, having very little to fall back upon, mope, and refuse to be amused.

Very little has been heard from the Adiron-

dacks this summer, and although the Presilent of the United States is now sojourning on the Upper Saranac, and beating the record of even his predecessor in his fishing exploits, but slight interest seems to be feit in this Switzerland of America. And yet every hotel and boarding house on lake, river, and mountain side is filled to overflowing, and tourists in search of the picturesque are leading lives of enjoyment and exhibaration, such as the pleasure seekers of Newport and Saratoga are barely acquainted with. Lake Placid and Lake Mirror, where the best hotels are to be found. are separated only by a narrow stretch of land called a "carry," and the visitors at both lakes meet frequently and join in walking and driving expeditions to Mt. Whiteface and the Wilmington Notch, and sometimes to Mt. Marcy. or through the Indian and Avalanche Passes. At the Mirror House, Prof. Van Amringe and Col. Cole, with his wife and daughters have been spending the summer, as well as a college Don from Toronto, and Prof. Griffia of Amherst. Among the belies of the place are Miss Rosalie and Miss Florence Rapallo Miss Rosalie Waldo, and Miss Susan Travers. At a camp of their own, near Paul Smith's, the Misses Folger, daughters of the late Secretary of the Treasury, are rusticating, and Dr. Levick of Philadelphia and Bishop Levot Baitlmore have spent several days in the negationhood. Lake Placid is a beautiful stretch of water, very deep, and surrounded by moun-tains so high and perpendicular from the water's edge as to remind the traveller of Lock Katrine in the Scottish Highlands. The con-

but by sunlight, moonlight, or starlight is full of ever-varied and new delights. The engagement has been announced at Newport and Far Bockaway of Miss Bishop, daughter of Mr. Heber Bishop and sister of James L. Harriman, to Mr. James F. D. Lanier.

ventional amusement at Placid is rowing on

the lake, an enjoyment which to the young.

the romantic, or the sentimental never palls.